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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1962



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1962



Chairman Public Health Committee:
W. J. BROWN, J.P.

URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Office: Public Health Dept., Town Hall, Kidsgrove, Staffs.

'Phone: Kidsgrove 2254.

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer and Cleansing Superintendent

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

F. J. ROGERS,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

G. JONES
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District: Nurse V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. Cert.,
36, Hollinwood Road, Kidsgrove. ('Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove
2289)

Nurse H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Inglewood Drive, Porthill.
('Phone: Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289)

Talke District: Nurse S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 48, Hillary Road,
Whitehill.

Newchapel District : Nurse A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., 8, Rigby Road,
Rookery.

District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop.
('Phone: Biddulph 2328)

Nurse B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., The Mount, Kidsgrove.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2221)

Miss A. Wrigley, S.C.M., 23, Monument Road, Talke Pits.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2529)

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 59, Linley Road, Talke.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2468—also relief General Nurse)

General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6, Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2865)

Nurse I. Holmes, S.R.N., Flat 2, 16, Market Street, Kidsgrove.
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2515)

Mr. W. Lawrence, S.R.N., 75, Fifth Avenue, Kidsgrove,
('Phone: Kidsgrove 2608)

**ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1962**

To: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1962.

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1962 was 20,151 which was an increase of 270 over the estimated figure for 1961.

There continued to be a high excess of births over deaths. The uncorrected birth rate of 20.35 becomes 18.11 after correction and this is still above the prevailing rate of 18.0 for England and Wales. The stillbirth rate of 28.44 remains higher than the national average of 18.1 there being 12 stillbirths during the year.

The total number of deaths decreased to 182 and this gives an uncorrected death rate of 9.03 which becomes 12.64 after correction, compared with the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales.

Examination of the causes of death again reveals that diseases of the Cardio-vascular system continue to constitute the greatest threat to life expectancy, being responsible for 84 of the deaths.

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system increased to 31, which is above the figure for the previous year. These include 12 deaths from Bronchitis; this disease continues to be a major cause of death and chronic ill health in this country in industrial communities. A vigorous campaign for the reduction of atmospheric pollution, will in time, it is hoped, materially assist in the eventual disappearance of this disease from among the major causes of ill-health.

The total number of cancer deaths increased by 8 to 37 and malignant disease still constitutes the second most important cause of death. There were 5 deaths from Cancer of the lung, all of which occurred in males, whose ages were 51, 63, 64, 66 and 73 years. The death rate from cancer of all forms per 1,000 population was 1.83 and the deaths from cancer constitute 20.33% of all deaths. There were 75 cancer deaths in the age groups over 61, and 12 deaths for the lower age groups.

The infantile mortality rate of 24.39 shows a considerable decrease from the previous years' figure of 34.74, but is still above the rate of 21.6 for England and Wales. Of the 10 infant deaths which occurred, 6 were due to causes not amenable to present day medical treatment, and the remaining 4 were due to causes which could be considered as amenable to treatment, and which therefore, may be regarded as possibly avoidable.

The number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year was 6 and this figure includes no inward transfers. There was 1 notification of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Further details regarding these notifications, and also of the distribution of T.B. cases within the Urban District are given in the main body of the report.

During the year there was little Infectious Disease in the district. The district continued free from Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis; an excellent record, no doubt considerably due to the good response to the continuing campaign of vaccination against these diseases.

In the twelve month period 38 persons in 11 families were rehoused from sub-standard houses which were either closed or demolished.

The Council gave serious consideration during the year to the implementation of smoke control throughout the Urban District, and following submission of comprehensive reports a public meeting was held at which views of the public were obtained.

From the information available, a programme was prepared which allows for the coverage of the district within 15 years, the detail work on the first area to commence in 1964.

Atmospheric pollution is undoubtedly a serious social evil, and causes considerable ill-health particularly among these members of the community who are susceptible to chest diseases, and any measures which reduce this nuisance are to be commended, for the benefits accruing from such policies will be noticed in all walks of life.

Once again the health of the population compared favourably with that of the surrounding areas, reflecting credit upon the work of all those connected with the safeguarding of the public's health.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN TOLLAND,

Medical Officer of Health

A.—(1) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA

The area of the Urban District is 4,095 acres.

POPULATION, ETC.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1962 is 20,150, which shows an increase in population of 270 from the previous year.

The number of persons per acre is 4.92.

The number of houses and flats at 1st April, 1962, was estimated to be 6,089, and also 42 agricultural premises and 120 shops with living accommodation.

RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

The 1962 rateable value of the Urban District is £164,491 and the sum represented by a penny rate in the £ is £642.

GENERAL

The Urban District is divided into three Wards:

The Kidsgrove Ward.

The Talke Ward, and

The Newchapel Ward.

The district is an industrial and residential one, several new industries having been established within the area in recent years, and the Council have established an industrial estate in the Talke Ward which has already provided sites for several large new factories, including a factory for the English Electric Company, which is now being greatly enlarged. In post war years there has been a steady progress maintained in the sphere of housing, and the Council has developed several large estates of traditional type houses.

A.—(2) VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	390	197	193	
Illegitimate	20	16	4	
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	...	...	...	18.1
Birth Rate of England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	18.0
Illegitimate live births per 1000 of total live births	...	...	...	48.78
Illegitimate live births per 1000 of total live births (England & Wales)	...	...	...	66.0

STILL BIRTHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	10	5	5	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	28.44
Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	0.6
Rate per 1,000 total births England and Wales	...	...	...	18.1

INFANT MORTALITY :

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	10	6	4	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	24.39
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	25.64
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	0
Infant Mortality Rate of England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	14.63
Bri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	12.2

DEATHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
	182	94	88	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Corrected)	12.64
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Uncorrected)	9.03
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population England and Wales	11.9
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION :

The number of births in excess of deaths in 1962 was 208, compared with 190 in 1961, 230 in 1960, 207 in 1959 and 176 in 1958.

AGES AT DEATH:

Infants under 1 year...	10
1 to 9 years ...	3
10 to 19 years ...	2
20 to 29 years ...	2
30 to 39 years ...	5
40 to 49 years ...	7
50 to 59 years ...	32
60 to 69 years ...	37
70 to 79 years ...	42
80 to 89 years ...	33
Over 90 years ...	9
<hr/>	
Total —	182 Deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH:

1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	..	0
3. Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	0
4. Diphtheria	...	...	..	0
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	...	...	..	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0
8. Measles	...	...	...	0
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	..	...	0
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	..	...	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	15
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	2
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	33
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	27
19. Hypertension, with Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
20. Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	16
21. Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	5
22. Influenza	...	...	...	1
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	11
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	12
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	7
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	0
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	0
31. Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	4
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	...	...	...	12
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	..	2
34. All Other Accidents	...	...	...	3
35. Suicide	...	...	...	0
36. Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	0
<hr/>				Total — 182 Deaths

These tables include 82 inward transferable deaths

CANCER — AGES AT DEATH

Age	M	F	Total
0 — 40	—	—	—
41 — 50	1	1	2
51 — 60	4	6	10
61 — 70	7	6	13
71 — 80	2	5	7
Over 80	2	3	5
Totals	16	21	37

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY (see page 1).

2. (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Laboratory arrangements for the examination of sputum, swabs, water, milk and foodstuffs are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service and County Chemical Laboratory (at Stafford).

(b) AMBULANCE SERVICE.—The Ambulance Service is maintained by the Staffordshire County Council Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Ambulances are available for all types of cases from the Stations at the Town Hall, Kidsgrove, and at Newcastle.

3. DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.—Satisfactory Nursing Service is available in the Urban District by the Nursing Staff of the County Council. There are normally three Health Visitors, one for each Ward. Their duties include advice and care to all members of the family. They visit the expectant mother, infants, both the pre-school and school child, other members of the household and also the aged. In addition, these Health Visitors are also School Nurses and they visit the schools in the district. District Home Nurses give home treatment as required by the General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors, Domiciliary midwifery cases are cared for by the Midwives resident in the Urban District.

4. DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.—This is operated by the County Council, and Domestic Helps can be obtained by application to the Area Medical Officer at Moreton House, Wolstanton. They assist with the domestic duties in homes where there is illness or recent confinement.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at Kidsgrove, Harriseahead and Talke as follows:-

Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ... Monday Afternoon (Child Welfare)

Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ... Wednesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal-
fortnightly)

Day Nursery, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove ... Wednesday Afternoon (Relaxation
Clinic-Weekly)

New Road Methodist School, Talke ... Thursday Afternoon (Child Welfare)

Harriseahead Methodist School ... Tuesday Afternoon (Ante-Natal and
Child Welfare)

Cross House, Talke ... Thursday Afternoon (Child Welfare)

Thursday Morning (Minor Ailment—fortnightly)

Thursday Afternoon (Relaxation and Mothercraft)

These Clinics are staffed by Medical and Nursing Staff of the County Council. School Clinics are held regularly by the School Medical Officer of the County Council.

There are two Nursery Schools available, each capable of taking 40 children.

6. HOSPITAL SERVICE:

There are no Hospital or Maternity Homes situated within the Urban District. The Urban District, however, is well served by Hospitals and Maternity Homes in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent, and these are administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

General medical and surgical in-patients', casualty treatment and out-patients' clinics are dealt with at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital. Children are seen and treated at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and orthopaedic cases at this hospital and also at the Cripples' Hospital, Hartshill.

Venereal disease cases can obtain advice and treatment at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Municipal Treatment Centre, Wellesley Street, Hanley.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Fanny Deakin Maternity Home, The "Limes" Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Unit of the City General Hospital, and an emergency flying squad operates from this last centre.

Infectious disease cases are sent to the Bucknall Isolation Hospital. There is a Chest Clinic at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where patients suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are seen, and treatment is carried out in the various Sanatoria throughout the County. For Smallpox, the County Council have trained and equipped ambulance personnel at the Newcastle Ambulance Station, to convey such cases to a special Hospital set aside for this purpose.

7. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51, SECTION 47 (as amended):

Several visits were made during the year following requests by medical practitioners and relatives, and an order for the removal of one elderly man was obtained.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER:

The whole of the Urban District is now supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

The town supply is from the Board's Goldenhill Reservoir, being primarily Peckforton water (New Red Sandstone) and Stockton Brook water (Gritstone).

A typical analysis is as follows:-

"It is clear and bright in appearance; free from colour, odour, taste and poisonous metals; the reaction is neutral (pH 7.5) and the saline content moderate.

	parts per million			
Temporary (carbonate) hardness	165
Permanent (non-carbonate) hardness	25
Total solids	230
Chlorides (as Cl)	18
Ammoniacal Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitrites as N.	Nil
Nitrates as N.	2.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours (27oC)	Nil

The chlorination treatment is operated to leave a slight residual in the distribution area and this will vary from 0.05 to 0.10 parts per million.

Fluorine determinations are recent and so far incomplete, owing to a previous lack of a reliable method of estimation but data so far obtained indicate only very slight amounts present, less than 0.10 parts per million."

The other supply to the remainder of the area, namely Talke, Talke Pits and Butt Lane areas, is from the Board's Audley Station and is similar to the above but somewhat harder:

Temporary hardness	...	...	...	210
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	40

The bacterial purity is of the highest standard, both sources consistently showing Presumptive coliform organisms absent in 100 ml. with no growth on agar plate at either temperature.

Total number of premises with piped supply...	...	...	6,233
Total number of premises without piped supply	...	...	18

which total includes farms, and isolated cottages.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE: Practically the whole of the district is provided with sewers; the sewage being conveyed to the Rookery or Red Bull Sewage Works.

Rookery Sewage Works: This works which receives sewage from the Newchapel Ward, is overloaded, and will eventually be by-passed and all sewage conveyed to the Red Bull works.

Red Bull Sewage Works: This works, which receives sewage from the Kidsgrove and Talke Wards, in addition to sewage from premises situated in the City of Stoke-on-Trent has been reconstructed as detailed below.

Septic Tanks and Filter and Cesspools: There are 34 of these throughout the district, the majority of which are in connection with private drainage systems. In my opinion, no further schemes involving this method of sewerage treatment should be considered.

3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Kidsgrove and Talke Wards:

These Wards are almost completely sewered, the Talke Ward being resewered in 1938-39. One pumping station was included in the scheme which was designed so as to allow for anticipated development.

The sewage from the two Wards is combined, and the outfall works are situated at Red Bull, Lawton, where the new sewage disposal works described below are situated.

The average daily dry weather flow for the combined wards is 710,000 gallons per day approx, and the maximum flow varied from 548,000 gallons to 1,884,000 gallons.

Newchapel Ward:

The major portion of the Ward is sewered, the outfall works are situated at Rookery where the process is one of sedimentation and bacteriological filtration. The connecting sewer to Red Bull is now complete.

The average dry weather flow is 150,000 gallons per day approx.

New sewage disposal works at Red Bull:

The new sewage works at Red Bull, was brought into use on 19th October, 1960. and officially opened on 20th April, 1961. This new sewage works is amongst the most advanced in the country, and is operated on the activated sludge system; this system consisting of:-

(a) mechanically raked screens from which all trash is passed through a disintegrator pump, and returned to the flow; (b) a grit removal tank, from which grit is removed by a mechanical scraper, and is washed before disposal to tip; (c) mechanically desludged sedimentation tanks, to remove the settleable solids; (d) a 'simplex' mechanical aeration plant, which replaced the old filter beds; (e) mechanically desludged final settling tanks; (f) a treated sludge digestion tank.

A pumphouse and administration block has been provided, containing up-to-date laboratory facilities, and a gas/oil engine is available to drive a generating set for stand-by power. Gas produced by the process of digestion of the sludge can be used as an additional source of power.

Tests and surveys of all the sewers and culverts within the district are continuing

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING:

This is under the control of the Chief Public Health Inspector, and is carried out by the Council's workmen under a system of direct labour.

Sanitary dustbins are in general use throughout the area, but in view of High Court decisions, it is advised that the Council consider providing dustbins at a fixed annual charge.

5. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION: (Pails and Privies, etc.):

During the year only 2 conversions were carried out, although the Council's grant towards the cost of conversions had previously been raised to £10 to encourage owners to undertake this work.

In my opinion these figures are still far too high, and I would suggest that all measures be considered to secure their conversion or removal as soon as circumstances permit.

A survey of all unconverted properties showed the following remaining pails, privies and carrying-out receptacles, and properties drained to cesspools or septic tanks:-

	Fixed Earthenware Receptacles	Privies	Moveable Receptacles	Cesspools Septic Tanks etc.
Kidsgrove Ward—	6	4	1	2
Talke Ward—	99	28	3	12
Newchapel Ward—	90	5	18	20
Total properties unconverted	195	37	22	34

D.—HOUSING.

The following schedules illustrate the progress made in housing from 1945 onwards.

The first sites developed were as follows:-

						Houses completed
Talke Pits Estate	...	...	...	...	...	62
Ashenough Estate	...	...	...	...	...	80
Crown Bank Estate	...	...	...	...	...	126
St. Martins Road	...	...	...	...	...	32
Mow Cop Estate	...	...	...	...	...	58
Galleys Bank Estate	...	...	...	...	...	172
Rookery Estate	...	...	...	...	...	136
Banbury Street Estate	...	...	...	...	...	36
Woodshutts Estate	...	...	...	...	...	392
Woodshutts Estate (Shops and Flats)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mitchell Avenue Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fifth Avenue Bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lower Ash Estate	...	...	...	...	...	134
Total ...						1253

Following the cessation of building in 1957, there was a standstill in this sphere until 1959, when the following further sites began to be developed.

Estate	Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses commenced	Houses completed
Hollinwood Road Flats	12	12	12	12
Everest Road Flats	12	12	12	12
Whitehill Estate	50	50	50	50
Gloucester Road	48	48	48	48
Total ...	122	122	122	122

Plans had been prepared during the previous year for an old people's community centre with 36 units of accommodation at Hollinwood Road, and it is hoped that work will be commenced in the near future.

The plans for the Kidsgrove Central Redevelopment Area are in course of preparation.

Throughout the area 101 private houses were completed during the year, and 34 were under construction.

2.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

Information relating to the inspection of dwellings for Sanitary defects, and action taken, is given in the schedules on p.p. 17-18.

During the year, 16 properties were demolished and action was taken with regard to the making of Demolition or Closing Orders in respect of 5 properties. Further details are given on p.p. 19.

3.—OVERCROWDING: It has not been possible to obtain any accurate figures with regard to overcrowding, although the majority of the 36 families rehoused by the Council from within the Urban District had been living under overcrowded conditions.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY:

The purity of the milk produced within the area or brought for sale appears to have been satisfactory.

Samples of milk are taken by the Inspectors of the County Council for bacteriological examination. Local Authorities are advised as to unsatisfactory samples.

Details relating to samples and results are given in tables at end of report.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Prior to June 1954, meat was supplied from a Ministry of Food Distributing Centre, but from that date private slaughtering was re-introduced and a rigorous system of meat inspection established within the Urban District. There were 8 slaughterhouses in use within the district up to 31/12/62, but from 1/1/63 2 of these have been closed.

(c) ADULTERATION:

Samples of Milk and other Foods are taken by Inspectors of the County for Chemical Examination by the County Analyst at Stafford, results of which may be found in the tables at the end of the report.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 21 cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases under the Public Health Act (including Tuberculosis) during the year. There were only 3 cases of Measles and 0 cases of Whooping Cough, notified under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations.

These were distributed as follows:-

Disease	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	7	7
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	4	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	3	3
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	4	1	1	6
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	—	1
Total —	7	1	16	24

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 1 — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

Age Periods	New Cases—7				Deaths—1			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—

Further tables giving an analysis of the Diseases notified month by month, and according to age, are to be found at the end of the report.

The following tables show the present position of the Tuberculosis cases:-

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/61	88	12	61	16	177
Notifications received during 1962	3	1	3	—	7
Cases removed during 1962	6	—	2	—	8
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/62	85	13	62	16	176

TABLE III — DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward
Male: Pulmonary	41	29	16
Male: Non-Pulmonary	5	7	1
Female: Pulmonary	28	22	11
Female: Non-Pulmonary	4	9	3
Totals —	78	67	31

G.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART 1. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, during 1962.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	56	42	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises ...	—	—	—	—
Total	58	46	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	8	—	1	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing apparel. Making, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	—

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF KIDSGROVE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1962.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

The following tables present a summary of visits and inspections made by your Public Health Officers, and sanitary improvements effected during the year 1962.

1. VISITS AND INSPECTIONS :

Dwelling Houses (Nuisances) etc. ...	...	...	...	...	178
Verminous Premises—visits and revisits	...	..	...	...	2
Infectious Diseases—visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	28
Infectious Diseases—Disinfections	...	..	...	...	1
Drainage—Enquiries	...	...	...	...	76
Drainage—Smoke Test	...	...	...	...	14
Drainage—Water Test	...	...	...	...	19
Ditches and Streams	...	...	...	...	9
Stables	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations, yards, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Rodent Infestation	...	...	...	...	617
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	3
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	46
Supervision over Refuse Collections and Disposal...	...	...	...	...	266
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	346
Milk samples, enquiries, etc.	...	...	...	...	40
Shops Act.	...	...	...	...	81
Licensed Premises	..	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	278
			...	...	2021

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS :

Ceiling Plaster repaired or renewed	...	..	...	...	26
Chimneys or Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Dangerous Walls repaired	...	..	...	...	12
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Eaves—Gutters, cleaned out, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	54
External Walls pointed	..	...	...	...	72
Downspouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	...	..	...	...	10
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	..	...	...	31
Sashcords renewed	...	..	...	...	26
Sink—Draining Boards renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Sinks (new) provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	12
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15

Skirting Boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Stairs repaired, renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	4
Walls rendered internally	...	...	...	...	62
Wall Plaster repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	113
Water Supplies repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	356
Windows repaired, made to open, etc,	...	...	...	...	10
Yards and Passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	2
Choked Drains cleansed	..	...	...	...	34
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	27
Gullies (additional) provided and connected to drains	...	...	...	...	2
Intercepting Traps provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Manhole Covers renewed	...	...	...	...	11
W.C. Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	27
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	188
W.C. Structures repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	31
Soil Ventilating Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					1219

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Air pollution including smoke, grit and dust, and sulphur dioxide, results from incomplete combustion of fuels, resulting in the formation of smog, damage to buildings and vegetation, and has a devitalizing effect upon man, and the old-fashioned domestic grate burning raw bituminous coal produces nearly twice as much smoke pollution as the whole of industry.

Economic effects are estimated to be as high as £250,000,000 per annum in terms of losses that can be given a monetary value, but no monetary compensation can adequately recompense for the ill-health associated with atmospheric smoke pollution.

Those local authorities who have taken bold steps to safeguard the health of their constituents, by the introduction of smoke control areas, are to be applauded for their efforts, for such measures are often carried through in the face of vociferous protests from well-meaning, but often badly informed minority groups of objectors.

The Kidsgrove Urban District Council have, after due consultation with all interested parties, decided on a policy of smoke control which will give complete coverage of the district within 12 - 15 years, with an average of 500 premises to be dealt with each year. Such plans are of course entirely dependent upon the availability of staff, authorised fuels and approved appliances, and are also dependent upon a cooperative and well-informed public for their success. However, as a first step, Orders are to be made upon all areas of land approved for housing development, to ensure that all new properties erected comply fully with smoke control requirements from the first day of occupation.

Running side by side with domestic control, important technological changes are at this time taking place in the country's industrial processes, which will also help to substantially reduce pollution from such sources.

3. ENFORCEMENT OF REPAIRS :

Repairs to private dwelling houses have been effected by informal action, and also by the service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act and Housing Acts.

It was not necessary to institute Court Proceedings for the enforcement of repairs during the year.

4. SLUM CLEARANCE :

A considerable area in the town centre is now cleared for redevelopment and further consideration was given during the year to the proposals for the clearance and redevelopment of the whole of the Kidsgrove town centre, but at the time of the preparation of this report, discussions were still continuing, although redevelopment plans and a model of the suggested new town centre have been prepared, and have been displayed at prominent sites in the town centre.

The following Schedule shows the action taken with properties represented in the various Wards:-

Action taken	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals
Number of Demolition Orders made	3	1	1	5
Number of Properties Demolished ...	2	11	3	16
Number of Closing Orders made	—	—	—	—
Number of Properties closed ...	8	1	—	9
Number of Families displaced ...	7	4	—	11
Number of persons displaced ...	27	11	—	38

5. FOOD :

Within the Urban District the majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type, although there are several large grocery stores.

Improvements to the main shopping area of Kidsgrove have gradually taken place within recent years, including the demolition of certain of the older premises and their replacement with modern blocks of shops and flats, and extensions and alterations to many of the remaining premises.

The following table shows the types of food premises in the various Wards, and the number of inspections carried out during 1962:-

Description of Premises	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	No. of Inspections
Grocers and Confectioners ...	41	31	28	138
Butchers Shops ...	9	7	2	40
Wet Fish Shops ...	2	1	—	8
Greengrocers Shops ...	3	5	—	12
Bakeries ...	3	2	1	6
Cafés ...	2	3	1	12
Dairies (other than Farms) ...	3	6	8	14
Clubs ...	4	3	4	11
	67	58	44	241

Current minor Excise Licences are issued by the Local Taxation Office in respect of four "Refreshment Houses" within the Urban District.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES:

The following table shows the number and type of food premises and dairies registered under the appropriate Act or Regulations:-

	Kidsgrove Ward	Talke Ward	Newchapel Ward	Totals	Number of Inspections
Manufacture of preserved foods etc. including fish frying	6	7	2	15	18
Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream	1	—	14	2	7
Storage of pre-packed Ice-Cream for the purpose of sale	18	27	1	59	62
Dairies	3	6	8	17	18
Totals	28	40	25	93	105

The premises registered for the preparation, manufacture and sale of ice-cream, are now only used for the storage of pre-packed ice-cream for the purpose of sale.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52 are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and in all premises in which ice-cream is stored, refrigerated cabinets equipped with indicating thermometers are installed.

Those premises registered for fish-frying maintain a high standard of cleanliness, and are equipped with the latest types of equipment with collective and exhaust ducts to minimize any offensive odours.

EXAMINATION AND CONDEMNATION OF FOOD:-

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

Article	Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apricots	20	—	—	20	0
Baby Foods	11	—	—	3	7
Bacon	—	—	—	22	4
Beans	28	—	—	24	8½
Bilberries	9	—	—	4	8
Butter	—	—	—	7½	0
Carrots	21	—	—	19	7
Cereals, various	—	27	—	19	10
Cherries	12	—	—	3	14½
Chicken	1	—	—	5	0
Corned Beef	32	—	—	120	8
Fish Pastes	—	—	31	7	12
Fruit Salad	12	—	—	12	0
Grapefruit	24	—	—	21	0
Ham, cooked	10	—	—	78	6
Ham and Tongue	4	—	—	28	0
Liver	4	—	—	40	0
Luncheon Meat	11	—	—	11	0
Meat Puddings	15	—	—	7	8
Milk, condensed	21	—	—	21	0
Milk, evaporated	26	—	—	20	8
Oranges	19	—	—	14	8
Peaches, various	32	—	—	34	7
Pears	17	—	—	17	0
Peas	52	—	—	47	2
Pilchards	20	—	—	10	0
Pineapples	31	—	—	31	0

CONDEMNED FOODS:-

Article			Tins	Pkts.	Jars	Lbs.	Ozs.
Prunes	...	...	7	—	—	3	8
Raspberries	...	...	6	—	—	3	0
Salmon	...	...	32	—	—	28	12½
Sardines	...	...	27	—	—	7	9½
Soups, various	...	...	82	—	—	74	12
Steak	...	...	16	—	—	15	8
Steak and Kidney	...	...	10	—	—	5	0
Strawberries	...	...	6	—	—	6	0
Tomatoes	...	...	421	—	—	376	8
Tomato Juice	...	...	12	—	—	11	10
Tongue	...	...	7	—	—	15	4
Veal	...	...	3	—	—	18	0
Vegetables, mixed	...	...	31	—	—	29	4
Totals ...			1092	27	31	1270	12

Total weight of food surrendered for condemnation during 1962:-

11cwt. 2qr. 4lb.

FOOD HYGIENE:

The various enactments relating to Food Hygiene are strictly enforced within the Urban District, and Byelaws were made under Sect. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Copies of the principal provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations have previously been circulated to all interested parties. Surveys of food premises have resulted in considerable alterations to some premises, and regular inspections ensure that all premises continue to comply with requirements.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS:

All condemned foodstuffs (excluding meat and offals) are collected by the Council's refuse vehicles and taken to the controlled tips where they are disposed of by burial, and immediate coverage. The same procedure is applied to condemned meat and offals with the added precaution that this is first slashed and stained green in accordance with normal procedure, except in the case of whole carcasses which are disposed of through approved collectors.

FOOD SAMPLING:

Food sampling is under the control of the County Council and details of the samples of Retail Milks and General Foods taken during the year are shown on Pages 30-32.

A.—SLAUGHTERING AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

On 29th June, 1954, the control of the Ministry of Food over slaughtering officially ended, and from that date slaughtering has taken place within the Urban District at licensed slaughterhouses.

There were 8 private slaughterhouses at present in use within the district, 2 of these are now no longer in use.

There are facilities within the district sufficient to meet the demands of the consumer with meat, without recourse to outside sources and the practise of supplying meat from a distributing centre in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent was discontinued in 1954. Indeed the butchers of Kidsgrove are now supplying 'export' meat to many outside areas including Stoke-on-Trent and Manchester.

The report on slaughterhouse facilities within the Urban District was issued on 27th October, 1960, and the date recommended for the bringing into force of the construction regulations was made as the 1st January, 1963. This report has been confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and at the time of preparation of this report, is now in force.

B.—SLAUGHTERMEN:

There are now 35 slaughtermen licensed under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

The slaughtermen have co-operated with my Department in the task of re-organisation of the meat inspection system and it has only been found necessary to issue verbal cautions where incorrect or faulty procedure was found.

C.—MEAT INSPECTION:

The problems of meat inspection attendant upon the freeing of slaughtering have caused a considerable increase in the duties carried out by the P.H. Department for it was decided from the outset that there should, if possible, be 100% inspection of all meat slaughtered within the Urban District, as well as inspection of meat brought in from other districts which had not previously been inspected, and every effort is made to ensure this. It is generally agreed that the general quality of the meat supplied throughout the Urban District has risen considerably, and this improvement has been maintained throughout the year, as butchers are purchasing good quality livestock wherever possible.

D.—The following tables give details of the number of carcasses inspected, and the weights condemned:-

TABLE 1

Month	Numbers Inspected				Equivalent cattle units	weight condemned
	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep		
January	554	3	446	1438	9763 units	944 lbs. weight
February	425	24	533	1127	8175 units	1246 lbs. weight
March	415	22	276	1065	7174 units	1100 lbs. weight
April	436	22	334	1140	7708 units	1241 lbs. weight
May	394	9	306	1326	7537 units	974 lbs. weight
June	376	13	237	1527	7564 units	1328 lbs. weight
July	414	11	267	1889	8752 units	1272 lbs. weight
August	391	15	278	2119	9027 units	1200 lbs. weight
September	433	3	434	2360	10361 units	1374 lbs. weight
October	476	15	559	1729	9940 units	1130 lbs. weight
November	387	11	481	1760	8864 units	1048 lbs. weight
December	386	12	578	1683	8996 units	1127 lbs. weight
Totals	5087	160	4729	19163	103863 units	14004 lbs. weight

TABLE II

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle ex'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3926	1161	160	19163	4729	—
Number inspected	3926	1161	160	19163	4729	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	3	11	2	14	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	461	326	28	3841	274	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.8	29.0	18.75	20.1	5.9	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcases condemned	1	4	—	—	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	31	—	—	38	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.9	3.0	—	—	0.9	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	12	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	12	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

6. WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:

Throughout the year public water supplies continued to be of a satisfactory quality, and satisfactory results were obtained on examination of samples submitted.

(b) OTHER SUPPLIES:

Samples of water are also taken from Springs and other natural sources upon requests from farmers and owners of smallholdings, or in the course of routine investigations.

7. SHOPS ACTS, 1950, Etc.

81 inspections have been carried out during the year.

8. FACTORIES.

Routine visits have been paid to the various factories in the Urban District during the year, as shown on pages 15-16.

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Where cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred, fumigation has been carried out on request. Premises have been disinfected in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

10. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year the owners of 2 premises received the Council's grant in respect of completed conversions to the water carriage system, and full details of unconverted properties may be found on page 11.

11. REFUSE DISPOSAL.

(a) Refuse collection: Refuse is normally collected once every 10 days by modern covered vehicles. A special collection of trade refuse is made at either weekly or fortnightly intervals, for which a charge is levied.

(b) Refuse Disposal: All refuse is now disposed of at a new refuse tip situated in a disused ravine at Gill Bank, Kidsgrove. Not all of the ravine has yet been acquired, but negotiations for the purchase of the remaining lower portion of the ravine are proceeding.

It is estimated that this tip, when the bottom part is acquired, will fulfil all the Council's tipping needs for many years, and control of tipping is facilitated by the ravine levels. The refuse is levelled, compacted and covered, by use of a bulldozer.

(c) Nightsoil: A combined gulley and cesspool emptying vehicle is operated by the Council. This vehicle is equipped with interchangeable bodies which may be fitted to enable it to be used for these purposes, and also for the collection of nightsoil. Nightsoil is normally collected once fortnightly throughout the whole of the area, and is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed inlet, conveniently situated adjacent to the Rookery Works.

(d) Street Sweeping and Gulley Emptying: Street sweeping is carried out by a new mechanical sweeping vehicle, which is equipped to sprinkle water to allay dust during sweeping operations. The mileages of the different classified roads within the Urban District are as follows:- Trunk roads - 3.11 miles; Class I roads - 0.6 miles; Class II roads - 1.01 miles; Class III roads - 5.8 miles; unclassified roads - 32.4 miles.

Gulley Emptying is undertaken by the gulley-emptying vehicle previously mentioned, which empties all gullies of sediment by suction, and replaces the correct amount of water to form a seal.

(e) Salvage collection:

All salvage articles or materials from domestic premises are collected at the same time as refuse, trailers being attached to the refuse vehicles for this purpose. Special journeys are made when these are justified.

The collection of tins has long been discontinued.

During the year, newspapers, mixed waste papers, and fibreboard, weighing 150 tons, 11 cwt. 1 qr. were sold at a price of £1,293/16/3.

12. DISINFESTATION.

(a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE:

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council employing two part-time operators for this purpose. The Council now provides a free service to all premises.

The following table gives details of treatments:-

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1962.	Type of Property				
	Non - Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of preceeding cols.	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	20	6089	970	7079	42
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	4	42	24	70	3
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	12	120	36	168	10
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	221	116	339	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	7	93	57	167	6
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	14	17	31	10
Number of infested properties (in Sections II III & IV) treated by the L. A.	7	98	70	175	11
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	3	1	4	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	1	1	—
Legal Proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted				

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS:

Close working liason has been maintained with the Ministry's Pest Control Officers, and surveys and treatments of the sewers and culverts were carried out. The Council's operatives have attended instructional courses organised by the Ministry.

(c) OTHER INFESTATIONS:

Premises have been treated to eradicate ants, bedbugs, fleas, cockroaches, wasps, flies and other insects following complaints by the occupants or neighbours, and surveys and treatments of land infested by moles and rabbits have been undertaken.

13. IMPROVEMENT GRANT SCHEMES.

These schemes provide for the modernisation or conversion of older houses which although structurally sound, are lacking in modern conveniences. The improvement of such properties assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS: Sect. 30, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Applications for this type of grant, which provides for the improvement or conversion of older type houses, continued to be received during the year. The total cost of the work carried out under this scheme during the year was £3,672 and the total value of grants paid was £1,375. Some of the schemes completed during the year had been approved in 1961.

The following table gives details of the numbers of applications dealt with during the year:-

No. of applications received in 1962	No. of applications approved for grant in 1962	No. of applications refused or withdrawn	No. of improvements or conversions commenced	No. of improvements or conversions completed
9	6	3	3	7

(b) STANDARD GRANTS: Sect. 9., House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

This new scheme which was introduced during 1959, provided for grants to be paid as of right, to owners of substantially sound properties, providing that certain requirements are fulfilled.

The grants available cover the provisions of five "Standard" amenities, viz. a fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food.

The following table gives details of the numbers of applications dealt with during the year:-

Applications		Grants paid 1962						
		No. of dwellings	Total Grant	Number of amenities provided				
				Fixed bath or showers	Wash-hand basin	Hot water supply	Water closet	Food storage
Received (No. of dwellings)	Approved (No. of dwellings)							
32	32	25	£3,145 10s. 2d.	23	23	23	20	19

14. HOUSING.

The Public Health and Housing Department have control of 1,792 Council Houses Shops and Flats, and the following figures give an indication of some of the duties of the Department. It should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING:

Number of applications for rehousing received during the year	...	132
Number of families visited to assess conditions	... ..	64
Number of families rehoused from within the U.D.	... ..	36

(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Number of complaints received during the year	... ..	1850
Number of reported defects remedied	... ..	2460
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/62	... ..	236

(c) REPAINTING:

Kidsgrove Estate	... ..	152
Whitehill Estate	.. ...	178
Total number of houses repainted		<hr/> 330 <hr/>

In addition, internal redecoration of several O.A.P's Bungalows was carried out, and other houses becoming vacant were redecorated before reletting.

(d) IMPROVEMENTS TO SMALL - TYPE HOUSES:

Amongst the Council's pre-war type houses on the Kidsgrove estate, there are 74 small - type houses considered to be lacking in certain modern amenities. Previously, plans and specifications for a modernization scheme had been prepared by the Public Health Department, and all tenants of this type of house were circularized to obtain their consent to the proposed improvements. Not all the tenants agreed to the proposals, but by the end of the year, 53 houses had been improved, and further houses were awaiting attention.

(e) GENERAL:

It is estimated that over 3,000 general enquiries were dealt with during the year.

15. RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during 1962, and no formal action was necessary during the year, other than giving advice to tenants affected by notices of proposed rent increases, and to owners wishing to know the procedures laid down in the Act.

I am, Yours faithfully,

N. ROCHE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	Total notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	24	2	1	2	10	—	—	2	1	—	4	2	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE
(AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	at all ages	under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over	age u'k'n
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomylclitis (Paralytic and Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	24	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	4	2	2	—

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Number of samples taken	...	...	55
Number of samples genuine	...	...	51
Number of samples adulterated	...	...	4

CLASSIFICATION OF GENERAL FOODS. samples

Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	1
Curried Chicken and Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	2
Dundee Cake	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	...	1
Semolina	...	...	...	...	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing...	...	...	...	...	2
Almond Marzipan	...	...	...	...	1
Stewed Steak in Gravy	...	...	...	...	2
Meat Paste Ham	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk, Sweetened	...	...	...	...	2
Spaghetti Bolognese	...	...	...	...	1
Beef Curry with Rice	...	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	3
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	...	...	...	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
Distilled Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Instant Stuffing	...	...	...	...	1
Instant Bread Sauce	...	...	...	...	1
Butter Sultana	...	...	...	...	1
Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	...	...	...	...	1
Fresh Picked Garden Peas	...	...	...	...	1
Malted Milk Biscuits	...	...	...	...	1
Pure Blended Vegetable Oil	...	...	...	...	1
Instant Mashed Potato	...	...	...	...	1
Sliced Cling Peaches in Heavy Syrup	...	...	...	...	1
Pickled Onions	...	...	...	...	1
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	1
Peeled Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	1
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Cream Bristol Sherry	...	...	...	...	1
Jamaica Rum 70 Proof	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholic Aniseed Cordial	...	...	...	...	1
Cream Royal British Wine	...	...	...	...	1
Cherry Wine	...	...	...	...	1
Golden British Sherry	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Australian Ruby Wine	...	...	...	...	1
South African Cream Sherry	...	...	...	...	1
Black Beer (Spruce Beer)	...	...	...	...	1
100% Apple Juice with added Vitamin C	...	...	...	...	1
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	1
Whole Grapefruit Drink	...	...	...	...	1
Blackcurrant Health Drink	...	...	...	...	1
Bitter Lemon Concentrate with Vitamin C	...	...	...	...	1
Bitter Lemon Drink with added Glucose	...	...	...	...	1
Concentrated Blackcurrant Vitamin C Drink	...	...	...	...	1
Grapefruit Squash	...	...	...	...	1

REPORT ON SAMPLES WHICH RECEIVED ADVERSE
REPORT FROM ANALYST.

Article	Report	Action Taken
Almond Marzipan Formal	21.2% deficient of its proper proportion of Almonds	Repeat sample genuine.
Beef Curry with Rice Informal	Would contain only 31.7% of meat when made up as directed instead of 50%	Formal repeat sample reported below.
Beef Curry with Rice Formal	would contain only 30.3% of meat when made up as directed instead of 50%	Taken up with wholesalers Explanation accepted
Butter Sultana Cake Formal	Contained 10.2% Butter and 9.3% other fat. The fat used in an article described as "Butter Sultana" without a qualifying statement should be entirely Butter	Labels have been amended

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MILKS SAMPLED BY THE COUNTY HEALTH

GENERAL FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1962

Designation	No. of Samples submitted	Genuine	Adulterated
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island) Milk ...	5	3	2*
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	8	8	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	20	20	—
Pasteurised Milk ...	15	15	—
Sterilised Milk ...	9	9	—
Total Milk Samples —	57	55	2*

* These two samples were 7.5% and 13.8% deficient in fat.

